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HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the General Assembly the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 50/200 of 22 December 1995.

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ANNEX

Report of the High Commissioner for Human Rights on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In general, the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda serves the people of Rwanda through the protection and promotion of human rights and full respect for the rule of law with a view to eventual national reconciliation in the country. The Operation provides the most comprehensive United Nations presence in Rwanda since the withdrawal of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) on 8 March 1996. Currently, the Operation has a staff of some 110 members, and is the only United Nations presence capable of monitoring and reporting on the human rights situation in all 12 prefectures.

2. The present report is submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1996/76 of 23 April 1996, adopted without a vote, in which the Commission requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to report on the activities of the Operation to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session. It describes the role of the Operation since the High Commissioner's last report to the General Assembly, submitted on 13 November 1995 (A/50/743, annex).

3. The role of the Operation, as the principal approach of the High Commissioner to the Rwandan human rights tragedy, must be viewed against the factual background. From April to July 1994, Rwanda suffered the slaughter of between 500,000 and 1 million persons, mainly members of the Tutsi minority and moderate Hutus. The massive human rights violations were perpetrated in a pre-planned, organized and systematic manner by extremist Hutu militia throughout the country, and started within hours of the attack on the presidential aircraft on 6 April, which took the lives of all those aboard, including Juvénal Habyarimana, President of the Rwandese Republic, and Cyprien Ntyamira, President of the Republic of Burundi, as well as accompanying ministers and members of the entourages and crew.

4. The mass killings were condemned by all main organs of the United Nations, first and foremost the Security Council and qualified by the Commission of Experts on Rwanda a/ in very clear and unambiguous terms as constituting "genocide" within the meaning of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, of 1948. In addition to the extensive carnage, there was widespread destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure.

5. The new Government that took power in Rwanda in mid-July 1994 was able to halt the genocide and to assert effective control over the territory of Rwanda. It was then faced with the immense task of restoring law and order, fostering national reconciliation and reconstructing public and economic institutions. This enormous challenge could not possibly be met by the Government of Rwanda alone. It required extensive assistance from the international community.

II. RESPONSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE CRISIS IN RWANDA

6. The effort of the High Commissioner to foster full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms continues to form an integral part of the overall United Nations response to the catastrophe in Rwanda. From the outset of its deployment, in September 1994, the mandate of the Operation was designed to meet not only the most immediate and pressing needs, but also to put in place medium- and long-term initiatives in order to promote sustained assistance to the people and Government of Rwanda in respect of human rights protection and promotion.

7. As it enters its third year of operation, in October 1996, the Operation continues to build upon a strong working relationship with the Government of Rwanda at various levels, essential for the effective carrying out of its mandate. To achieve this, the Operation takes a three-pronged approach to confidence-building with a view to eventual national reconciliation, as described below.

A. Investigating the genocide

8. The Operation has carried out extensive investigations of genocide and other serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law that took place during the April to July 1994 armed conflict in Rwanda. While the desirability and feasibility of creating an international criminal court for Rwanda was in the process of being considered, special care was taken to ensure that valuable evidence would not be lost in the interim. The Operation continued its genocide-related investigations until such point as the Deputy Prosecutor's Office of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994, with its own investigations unit, was established in Kigali. Thereafter, the emphasis of the Operation's investigative work shifted to coordinating activities of the field teams with the work of the Tribunal.

B. The monitoring and confidence-building process

9. The Operation continues to maintain a comprehensive presence of human rights field officers throughout the country to monitor and report on the ongoing human rights situation - essential elements of the Operation's mandate. Since the last report of the High Commissioner to the General Assembly on the Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, on average, there have been some 110 Operation staff deployed in Rwanda. The human rights officers work in one of 11 teams located throughout Rwanda, covering the situation in all prefectures.

10. It is critical for post-genocide rehabilitation in Rwanda that the ongoing human rights situation is closely observed, that patterns of violations are identified and immediate action taken at all levels of Rwandan public authority, a process the Government of Rwanda recognizes and supports. In terms of

procedure, human rights field officers regularly tour the communes to which they are assigned, keeping a watchful eye on all situations and incidents pertaining to the enjoyment of human rights. Where they learn of alleged violations, they evaluate in a methodical way the source of the information to determine whether it is factual or whether it represents mere rumour or opinion. Special care is taken to guard the confidentiality of witnesses and information.

11. Where it has been determined that a human rights violation has occurred, the human rights field officer, working under the guidance of the team leader and the Operation's headquarters, located at Kigali, approaches the appropriate local authorities. These authorities are informed of the apparent violation while the confidentiality of the source is maintained. Field officers prompt and monitor investigations by national authorities and in certain cases, provide advice on how to conduct investigations in conformity with international human rights standards. Additionally, the Operation recommends measures designed to prevent the violation in question from occurring in future. Human rights officers then continue to monitor the situation closely to ensure that the problem is adequately addressed and followed up by local authorities.

12. All information concerning the human rights situation is immediately reported to Operation headquarters. The field teams report on a weekly basis to headquarters on their activities and on all relevant interventions made, including follow-up action taken at the local level. Urgent developments are reported immediately. To this end, the Operation maintains regular contact with the relevant authorities, civil administration, military and gendarmerie, prison administration and the judiciary. This includes advice on human rights standards which may take the form of seminars or training courses. Such initiatives also often include the participation of non-governmental organizations, educational institutions as well as segments of Rwandan society. In accordance with the mandate of the Operation, such activities have been conducted on a continuing basis throughout the country at the prefectural, communal and sectoral levels. Based on reports and requests received from field teams, the Chief of Mission regularly takes up these issues with the Rwandan national authorities to take corrective action.

13. The High Commissioner continues to provide to Governments and concerned international organizations and agencies reports on the activities and findings of the Operation. Periodic briefings are delivered, both at Kigali and Geneva, to Governments and concerned international organizations.

14. In its monitoring work, the Operation accords priority to investigating reports of violations of the rights to life, physical integrity, liberty and security of the person, freedom of expression and association, freedom of movement, as well as the right to property where property disputes threaten to impinge upon these rights. Since the commencement of the Operation's activities, the findings of the human rights officers have served as a basis for the reports of the Special Rapporteur and are also made available by the High Commissioner, to the Secretary-General, Governments, United Nations agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as appropriate.

15. The human rights situation of refugees and the conditions of detention remain of particular concern to the Operation.

Refugees

16. The Operation continues to play a vital role in repatriation and resettlement process. In this context, the Operation closely coordinates its activities with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in conformity with a memorandum of understanding between UNHCR and the Operation, designed to increase cooperation while reducing duplication of efforts. The Operation attempts to ensure that basic human rights are not violated at any stage of return, resettlement and reintegration, through: monitoring of conditions at principal frontier crossing points; processing in transit centres; treatment of refugees while they await transfer to communes; treatment of those placed in interim detention; and all aspects of reintegration into home communes. In this connection, the Operation evaluates the state of readiness of home communes to determine whether they are in a position to receive returnees, and assists these communes in the resettlement process. Once this process has been completed, the Operation monitors the subsequent treatment and security of resettled returnees.

17. For example, following the refoulement of more than 15,000 refugees from Burundi at the end of July 1996, more than 61,700 Rwandan returnees arrived voluntarily from refugee camps in Ngozi and Kirundo Provinces, Burundi, during August. The Operation, in conjunction with UNHCR, performed vital monitoring functions to help ensure the full observance of human rights during this return process. UNHCR has expressed its wish that the Operation continue to provide reports on the human rights situation in receiving communes and to assist in the repatriation, return and resettlement process, particularly in view of fresh indications that further mass return movements are likely to take place in the coming months.

Conditions of detention

18. From the outset, the Operation has remained seriously concerned about the conditions of detention in Rwanda. Unfortunately, efforts to solve this problem have not yet met with success, although in August 1996, certain encouraging signs have appeared with the promulgation of new laws relating to genocide trials to be conducted in Rwanda.

19. Prison overcrowding is linked to the circumstances of arrest and the subsequent review of evidence against detainees. Most of those currently detained have been arrested outside the procedures laid down in Rwandan law and no dossiers record the evidence against them. The Operation actively seeks to promote respect for legal procedures governing arrest and detention and urges the appropriate authorities to review promptly cases where arrests appear not to be based on strong indications of criminal responsibility.

20. The total detainee population in Rwanda at the beginning of October 1996 stood at more than 82,000. This represents an increase of more than 2,800 detainees during August 1996, exacerbating the already severe overcrowding in detention centres throughout the country. The Operation's officers visited the central prisons as well as most of the 182 communal detention centres and gendarmerie brigades. Cases of ill-treatment and an increase of violence against detainees were recorded by the Operation in almost all prefectures.

21. The Operation undertakes regular visits to prisons and detention centres. This work is carried out in close cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on the basis of commonly agreed guidelines.

22. In August 1996, there have been encouraging signs that the system of the administration of justice, which had been completely destroyed in the 1994 civil war, is successfully being revitalized. This remains a critical step in ensuring perpetrators of serious violations of human rights and humanitarian law are brought to justice - a necessary condition to genuine conciliation within Rwanda. On 9 August, the organic law dealing with the prosecution of persons accused of genocide, crimes against humanity and related offences committed in Rwanda between October 1990 and December 1994 was passed by the Transitional National Assembly. It was approved by the Constitutional Court, promulgated as law on 30 August and came into force on 1 September. This law establishes procedures for the hearing of confessions, guilty pleas and admissions of culpability, the handing down of sentences, the creation and competence of specialized trial chambers, the right of appeal and the question of damages.

23. The Operation intends to monitor the genocide trials once they begin to ensure that the actual implementation of trial procedures conform to international human rights standards. Two new bills were tabled before the Transitional National Assembly: a law integrating the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide into the national Penal Code, and a law for the creation of a compensation fund for victims of genocide.

24. Nevertheless, there remains much to be done. The four appeal courts, for the most part, have not yet started to hear cases. The Kigali Court of Appeal recently completed taking an inventory of civil cases and heard some cases during August. However, judicial officials continued to be hindered in their work by the lack of logistical and material resources. Most prefectural commissions de triage (screening commissions) remained inactive, although technical subcommissions were recently put in place to prepare the review of case files. Arrests continue to be carried out in most prefectures by persons without legal authority to do so: conseillers de secteur, responsables de cellule and members of the Rwandese Patriotic Army. The increase in military search operations in some prefectures, combined with the absence of key judicial personnel, exacerbated the problem.

C. Promotion of human rights and efforts to rehabilitate the Rwandan justice system

25. In the last year, the Operation has either undertaken or provided assistance in a variety of technical cooperation projects. These projects have focused on four main areas, namely, rehabilitation of the justice system, the situation in prisons and detention centres and human rights education and promotion, particularly with regard to minority and vulnerable groups.

26. As regards rehabilitation of the Rwandan administration of justice, it should be recalled that Rwanda was left after the genocide with few judicial officials alive and a substantially destroyed judicial system. Re-establishment of the administration of justice is a requirement central to dealing with the

genocide and creating confidence in communities where survivors and returning refugees must live together under the rule of law. Closely related to this is the fostering of a strong human rights culture at different levels of society.

27. The Operation has participated in numerous conferences and courses in professional training schools, organized by other international or national agencies or bodies as well as non-governmental organizations on the question of revitalizing the administration of justice system.

28. Working closely with the Ministry of Justice, the Operation has provided advisory assistance concerning the planned prosecution of persons accused of genocide and other crimes against humanity, notably in the preparation of procedures for commencement of the trials and the establishment of a framework for the legal representation of the accused and persons bringing civil claims.

29. As regards the situation of prisons and detention, the Operation promotes respect for Rwandan law and human rights standards through efforts focused on establishing or re-establishing governmental and non-governmental institutions devoted to human rights protection. For example, the Operation has been closely involved in a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) regarding support for the Government's efforts to rehabilitate the justice system as well as with a joint UNDP/Swedish International Development Agency project concerning the expansion of capacity in prisons and transfer of detainees to larger facilities where necessary.

30. The Operation continues to conduct numerous seminars at the prefectural and communal levels to spread awareness on bringing arrest and detention procedures into full conformity with international human rights standards. In this connection, UNHCR has assisted the Operation to finance the production of videos to be used for training of law and order officials.

31. The Operation continues to participate in training at the National Gendarmerie School at Ruhengeri and has prepared training seminars for the gendarmerie and the Rwandese Patriotic Army on the role of the armed forces and law enforcement officials in the protection and promotion of human rights.

32. The Operation has also assisted the Ministry of Justice in developing a justice database necessary for the efficient processing of genocide cases through the courts. This database will also assist the Operation in monitoring trends and problem areas concerning arrest and detention. The trends that emerge from the data, once collected and analysed, will provide a basis for the Operation to work more effectively with national and local Rwandan authorities in order to deal with the problem of illegal or irregular arrests and detentions.

33. As regards human rights education and promotion and the rights of minority and particularly vulnerable groups, the Operation has organized and delivered a large number of human rights seminars throughout the country. Many of these have focused specifically on the rights of women and children; others have concerned the role of government officials and of journalists. A project for the creation of centres to provide legal and other advice to women at the commune level has been developed with local legal associations and competent

ministries. The Operation has worked closely with a number of Rwandan non-governmental organizations, and has promoted human rights standards and awareness through radio broadcasts, newsletters, theatre troupes and a weekly human rights club.

III. SERVICING OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA AND COORDINATION WITH BODIES ESTABLISHED BY THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

34. The Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda continues to perform important servicing and coordination functions in relation to certain bodies established by the Security Council and the Commission on Human Rights.

35. With regard to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda, special efforts were taken from the very outset of the Operation to provide all assistance required with a view to the fulfilment of the Special Rapporteur's mandate, entrusted to him by the Commission on Human Rights in its resolution S-3/1 of 25 May 1994. As the Operation became fully operational and as the amount of information gathered by field teams increased, a coordinator for the Special Rapporteur was appointed and selected in conformity with the Special Rapporteur's wishes, and his functions form an integral part of the Office of the Chief of Mission in Kigali. This coordinator ensures that in all activities of the Operation, due regard is accorded to the mandate and reporting responsibilities of the Special Rapporteur. In Geneva, the Special Rapporteur is also assisted by one Professional officer.

36. It may also be recalled that the Security Council requested, as a matter of urgency, the establishment of an impartial Commission of Experts to conduct an investigation into the violations committed in the territory of Rwanda during the 1994 civil war. This body, which was dissolved after having completed its functions, on 30 November 1994, was based in Geneva, in order to benefit from the resources of the High Commissioner and those made available to the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda. Accordingly, support and assistance to the Commission was provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights entrusted with coordinating the activities of the Commission of Experts with those of the Special Rapporteur on Rwanda.

37. In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission of Experts, the Security Council decided in its resolution 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, to create an international tribunal for Rwanda. The High Commissioner had several meetings with the Prosecutor of the Tribunal, during which he placed the services of the Operation at the Tribunal's disposal. The Operation continues to maintain ongoing contact and coordination with the Office of the Deputy Prosecutor with regard to all pertinent activities.

IV. THE FUTURE OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS FIELD OPERATION IN RWANDA

38. The Operation constitutes the largest United Nations presence in that country since the withdrawal of UNAMIR on 8 March. With a current staff strength of some 110 members, the Operation is in the unique position of being

able to monitor and report on the human rights situation in all 12 prefectures, take preventive action and carry out promotional work to meet the particular requirements on the ground.

39. It remains the deep conviction of the High Commissioner that meaningful and constructive change in Rwanda can be built only upon the foundations of full respect for human rights and the rule of law, and therefore, the Operation must remain an integral element of the multifaceted overall United Nations response to the challenges in Rwanda.

40. As planned from the outset of his duties, the former Chief of the Operation, Mr. Martin, left the Operation on 23 September 1996 after having served for one year. Under his competent direction, the work of the Operation has been further streamlined so as to improve the protection and promotion of international human rights standards throughout Rwanda. Mr. Javier Zuñiga (of Mexican nationality), formerly Director for Human Rights in the International Civilian Mission to Haiti, was appointed Chief of the Operation as of 23 September 1996.

41. Confidence-building remains an over-arching objective of the Operation, to which each of its areas of work contributes, and which in turn is crucial to the return of refugees. The continuation of the Operation's work is closely linked to the pattern of expected and actual return. It continues to cooperate closely with UNHCR and with the Ministry of Rehabilitation in assessing the state of readiness of home communes to receive returnees, and to assist those communes in the resettlement process. This role remains essential to ensuring basic human rights are respected at all stages of return, resettlement and reintegration.

42. The serious situation in prisons and local detention centres remains another priority for the Operation. As of the beginning of October 1996, the total number of detainees exceeded 82,000. Deaths and serious illnesses caused by severe overcrowding remain rampant. Human rights field officers undertake regular visits to prisons and detention centres. They record their observations regarding respect for international human rights standards, which are then taken up with the competent authorities giving priority to ensuring respect for basic judicial guarantees with regard to detainees. This work is carried out in close cooperation with ICRC on the basis of commonly agreed guidelines.

43. In this regard, as the judicial system begins to function, a major task will be observation of the genocide trials with a view to assisting the judiciary bring its procedures and practises into conformity with international human rights norms. This work will also help to devise assistance programmes that can help further strengthening of the administration of justice.

44. The question has been raised as to when the Operation can be scaled down. In the view of the High Commissioner, this time clearly has not come. It would be wholly unrealistic and even irresponsible to believe that, following the 1994 genocide which claimed the lives of between 500,000 and 1 million persons and involved substantial destruction of Rwanda's infrastructure as well as ensuing instability and violence arising from continuing insurgency and counter-insurgency operations, anything less than sustained remedial efforts can bring about long-lasting improvement in the human rights situation. In this

difficult context, short-term measures alone cannot be expected to bring about long-lasting change. Effective monitoring of the human rights situation coupled with comprehensive advisory and promotional activities focused on the areas of greatest and most urgent concern are required. Specifically, these efforts must focus on the establishment of a properly functioning justice system, including resolution of the many problems surrounding arrest and detention. It should also be kept in mind that the possibility of major refugee return remains contingent upon safe conditions within Rwanda, which can only be fostered through sustained confidence-building measures.

45. However, it is appropriate at this point to consider indices by which the Operation can be evaluated to have largely fulfilled the objects and purposes for which it was created. Although they do not exist in abstracto, nor can they be considered measurable in terms of strictly quantitative criteria, a number of qualitative indices can and should be identified. Among these indicators, the following should figure: substantial and regular respect for the right to life and physical integrity exercised by public agents of the Republic of Rwanda; effective functioning of the judicial system at all levels; conformity of arrest and detention practices with international human rights standards; and humane conditions of detention throughout Rwanda.

46. There can be no doubt that this point has not been reached. Unless there is radical improvement in the human rights situation in Rwanda, the comprehensive efforts of the Operation will have to be continued at least through 1997. Otherwise, the considerable commitment and investment made by the international community for the betterment of the human rights situation in Rwanda will certainly not bear the fruits towards which it has arduously strived.

Costs of the Operation

47. The Operation was, from its beginning in September 1994 to September 1996, financed mostly from voluntary contributions. As of 25 September 1996, $33.7 million has been pledged in cash and in kind, and $14.4 million has been received in cash. It is anticipated that the total expenditures until the end of 1996 will amount to $17.2 million.

48. It is estimated that, for the Operation to continue through 1997 at its current strength, approximately $10.2 million would be required. Tables 1 and 2 below indicate the estimated requirements for the Operation for 1997, table 3, the cost parameters employed in the calculation of these 1997 estimated requirements and table 4, the pledges and contributions.

Financing of the Operation

49. The High Commissioner wishes to express his gratitude to those Governments that have contributed to the voluntary funding of the Operation, and to the European Commission, which has provided and fully supported logistically a team of human rights field officers integrated fully into the Operation.

50. However, it would have been desirable if the Operation had been accorded access to regular budget funds. Voluntary contributions have never been

sufficient to sustain the Operation, notwithstanding strict measures to contain costs, including the use of United Nations Volunteers as the majority of field officers. Contributions have been unforeseeable, and have therefore not provided a basis on which sound planning could take place. Staff have only been able to be given contracts of abnormally short duration even for a field mission; this has posed difficulties in both recruitment and retention of staff, and the very high turnover experienced has been disruptive of sustained relationships of cooperation with the authorities and other organizations, as well as of the professional standards of the Operation.

51. Following consideration as to what viable alternatives might be possible, the High Commissioner created a yearly human rights fund for field activities of $25 million to minimize the instability and uncertainty that has complicated current field operations, and to ensure that, when called for in future, a human rights field operation could be deployed urgently, without unnecessary delay arising from financial constraints. The advantage of this fund, if adequately supported by members of the international community, is to pool resources for human rights field operations lending the flexibility required to allow rapid deployment or augmentation of an operation where needed urgently. The need for coherent planning and availability of a certain level of up-front funding can be crucial to the success of the international community in the effective implementation of international human rights norms through the field presence deployed by the High Commissioner. It would therefore be highly desirable from this point of view if States were to accord serious consideration to providing support to this fund with a view to the more coherent and effective protection and promotion of international human rights standards.

Notes

a/ This body was created on 1 July 1994 by the Security Council in its resolution 935 (1994) to determine individual responsibility for serious breaches of human rights and humanitarian law. Following completion of its work and submission of its reports to the Secretary-General, it was dissolved on 30 November 1994.

APPENDIX

Table 1. Estimated requirements for the year 1997

(United States dollars)

Account code and description		Total 1997 requirements
RYB-28032-030.	General temporary assistance	7 852 800
RYB-28032-040.	Consultants' fees and travel	25 100
RYB-28032-242.	Other official travel of staff	57 900
RYB-28032-300.	Contractual services	45 000
RYB-28032-400.	General operating expenses	565 400
RYB-28032-500.	Supplies and materials	166 700
RYB-28032-600.	Acquisition of furniture and equipment	304 100
Subtotal		9 017 000
13 per cent administrative support cost		1 172 200
Grand total		10 189 200

Source: Administrative Service, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, 3 October 1996.

Table 2. Estimated requirements for the year 1997

(United States dollars)

Description	Amount	Total
A. Staff costs		
Salaries and common staff cost of 40 fixed-term human rights field officers	2 199 100	
Mission subsistence allowance	1 416 200	
Other costs: rotation of staff, home leave travel and rest and recuperation costs	336 000	3 951 300
60 General Service staff locally recruited (drivers, interpreters, guards, secretaries, etc.)	490 800	490 800
United Nations Volunteers:		
Salaries of 80 United Nations Volunteers human rights officers	2 328 000	
Other costs: rotation of United Nations Volunteers and rest and recuperation costs	472 000	2 888 000
Total field component		7 242 100
Geneva component:		
4 fixed-term backstopping officers	459 900	
2 General Service secretaries	150 800	610 700
A. Total staff costs		7 852 800
B. Operational costs		
Consultants' fees	25 100	
Official travel of staff	57 900	
Contractual services	45 000	
General operating expenses	565 400	
Supplies and materials	166 700	
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	304 100	
B. Total operational costs a/		1 164 200
Subtotal A + B		9 017 000
13 per cent administrative support costs		1 172 200
Grand total		10 189 200

Source: Administrative service, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, 3 October 1996.

a/ Operational costs estimates based on the experience of 1996.

Table 3. Cost parameters used in calculation of 1997 estimates

(United States dollars)

	Amount	Total
A. Staff costs		
1. Field component		
(a) 40 human rights fixed-term staff members		
(i) Net base salary of P.3/IV D at $43,983 per year	1 759 300	
(ii) Common staff costs (25%) at $10,996 per year	439 800	2 199 100
(iii) Mission subsistence allowance of $97.00 per day	1 416 200	
(iv) Rotation of staff (25%) of travel on appointment and separation. Average of $5,600 x 10 staff members	56 000	
(v) Home leave travel of $2,500 x 40 staff members	100 000	
(vi) Rest and recuperation, 5 trips x $900 x 40 staff members	180 000	1 752 200
Subtotal (a)		3 951 300
(b) 60 General Service staff locally recruited at a monthly cost of $40,900 x 12 months	490 800	490 800
Subtotal (a) + (b)		4 442 100
(c) 80 United Nations Volunteers human rights officers		
(i) Based on a net monthly payment of $2,425	2 328 000	
(ii) Rotation of United Nations Volunteers (25%) on travel (appointment and separation) at $5,600 x 20 United Nations Volunteers	112 000	
(iii) Rest and recuperation, 5 trips x $900 x 80 United Nations Volunteers	360 000	2 800 000
Total field component		7 242 100

	Amount	Total
2. Geneva component		
(a) 4 backstopping officers on fixed-term contracts		
(i) Net base salary P.3/IV D at $43,983 per year	175 900	
(ii) Geneva post adjustment of $48,000 per year	192 000	
(iii) Common staff costs (25%) at $22,996 per year	92 000	459 900
(b) 2 General Service locally recruited secretaries, fixed-term contracts		
(i) Net salary (G.4/II) at $60,309 per year	120 600	
(ii) Common staff costs (25%) at $15,077 per year	30 200	150 800
Total Geneva component		610 700
A. Total staff costs		7 852 800
B. Operational costs		
Consultants' fees	25 100	
Official travel of staff	57 900	
Contractual services	45 000	
General operating expenses	565 400	
Supplies and materials	166 700	
Acquisition of furniture and equipment	304 100	
B. Total operational costs a/		1 164 200
Subtotal A + B		9 017 000
13 per cent administrative support costs		1 172 200
Grand total		10 189 200

Source: Administrative service, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, 3 October 1996.

a/ Operational costs estimates based on the experience of 1996.

Table 4. Statement of pledges and contributions as at 3 October 1996

Countries	Currency and amount	In cash or in kind (equivalent United States dollars)	Cash payment effected (United States dollars)	Other services provided plus remarks
Australia	A$ 100 000	63 500	73 690.00	
	A$ 200 000	146 000	145 800.00	
	A$ 200 000	156 250	159 600.00	Contribution received on 17 May 1996
Austria	S 500 000	45 000	46 643.97	
Belgium	BF 15 000 000	465 800	523 098.52	
	BF 15 000 000	508 474	504 832.98	Contribution received on 6 March 1996
Canada	Can$ 100 000	68 376	66 500.00	
	Can$ 500 000	367 000 a/		Contribution pending
Denmark	US$ 100 000	100 000	100 000.00	
	US$ 100 000 a/	100 000	100 000.00	Contribution received on 12 February 1996
	US$ 900 000 a/	450 000		Contribution pending
Finland	Fmk 400 000	75 600	83 267.41	One investigator for one and a half months
	Fmk 450 000	100 000	95 557.63	Contribution received on 17 June 1996
France	FF 1 200 000	233 100	190 476.19	
			40 899.80	
Germany	DM 314 704	201 700	119 949.36	Office building in Kigali
			93 126.28	
	DM 500 000	352 112	349 650.35	
	DM 300 000	196 100 a/		Contribution pending
Ireland	£Ir 50 000	79 500	79 547.71	
	£Ir 50 000	76 923	80 930.00	
	US$ 124 049	124 049	124 049.00	For the support of technical cooperation activities in Rwanda. Contribution made in November 1995
Italy	Lit 200 million	123 333	123 333.00	For technical assistance programme. Contribution made in December 1994
Israel	US$ 10 000	10 000	10 000.00	
Japan	US$ 500 000	500 000	200 000.00	
			300 000.00	
Liechtenstein	SwF 10 000	8 772	8 771.93	
Luxembourg	LuxF 550 000	17 000	16 791.67	

Countries	Currency and amount	In cash or in kind (equivalent United States dollars)	Cash payment effected (United States dollars)	Other services provided plus remarks
Netherlands	f. 75 000	42 600	44 640.00	One prosecutor, one forensic doctor and three criminal investigators for three months
	f. 1 350 000	798 800	764 439.41	
	f. 1 000 000	621 118	619 224.14	
	f. 2 500 000	1 552 795	1 531 779.66	Contribution received on 15 March 1996
	US$ 149 400	149 400	-	Three United Nations Volunteers during 12 months
New Zealand	NZ$ 50 000	29 600	29 597.74	
Norway	NKr 700 000	101 700	105 616.55	Plus two procurement experts and two criminal investigators for three months
	NKr 1 000 000	153 139	157 978.08	Contribution received on 15 March 1996
	US$ 300 000	300 000	300 000.00	Contribution received on 3 October 1996
South Africa	R 150 000	42 000	41 694.91	Contribution received on 21 March 1996
Spain	US$ 9 880	9 880	9 880.00	Two forensic doctors for two months and one prosecutor for one month
	US$ 208 000	208 000	-	Eight United Nations Volunteers for six months
	US$ 150 000	150 000	-	For additional United Nations Volunteers
	US$ 200 000	200 000	-	Eight United Nations Volunteers during 12 months in 1996
Sweden	SKr 1 000 000	129 500	137 631.25	
	SKr 2 000 000	298 500	300 075.02	Contribution received on 23 July 1996
Switzerland	SwF 100 000	75 758	75 757.58	Plus one criminal investigator for nine months
	SwF 150 000	113 636	113 636.36	
	SwF 700 000	555 000 a/		Contribution pending

Countries	Currency and amount	In cash or in kind (equivalent United States dollars)	Cash payment effected (United States dollars)	Other services provided plus remarks
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	£ 250 000	383 200	383 155.00	Plus four vehicles in Kigali
	£ 2 000 000	3 200 000	3 223 000.00	
	£ 1 000 000	1 500 000	1 525 000.00	Contribution received on 3 April 1996
United States of America	US$ 750 000	750 000	-	Payment made to UNDP New York for 25 United Nations Volunteers for six months (total $750 000)
	US$ 50 000	50 000	50 000.00	Five criminal investigators for three weeks plus airlift of vehicles from Kuwait to Kigali
	US$ 500 000	500 000	500 000.00	
	US$ 1 000 000	1 000 000	1 000 000.00	Contribution received on 28 June 1996
United States Agency for International Development	US$ 254 616	254 616 a/		Contribution in process
State Department	US$ 350 000	350 000 a/		Contribution pending
Others				
European Union	ECU 6 000 000 - 1995	7 710 000	-	Contribution consist in provision of fully equipped officers in 1995 and 1996 (until 31 December 1996)
	ECU 6 000 000 - 1996	7 614 000		
United Nations Development Programme	US$ 250 000	250 000	-	Recruitment of United Nations Volunteers
Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation in Africa, Paris	US$ 180 000	180 000	159 617.65	
OXFAM	£ 50 000	80 000	-	In kind three vehicles provided in Kigali
Individuals	FF 1 000 + US$ 200	400	395.31	
Total	-	34 053 831	14 709 634.46	

Source: Administrative Service, Human Rights Field Operation in Rwanda, 3 October 1996.

a/ Over two years.